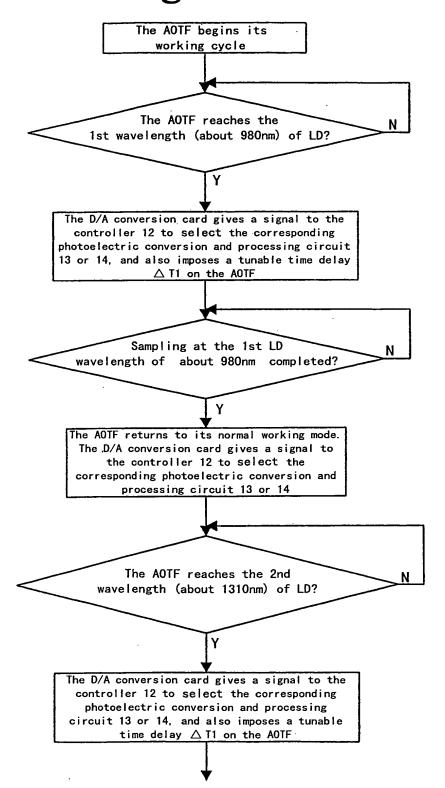
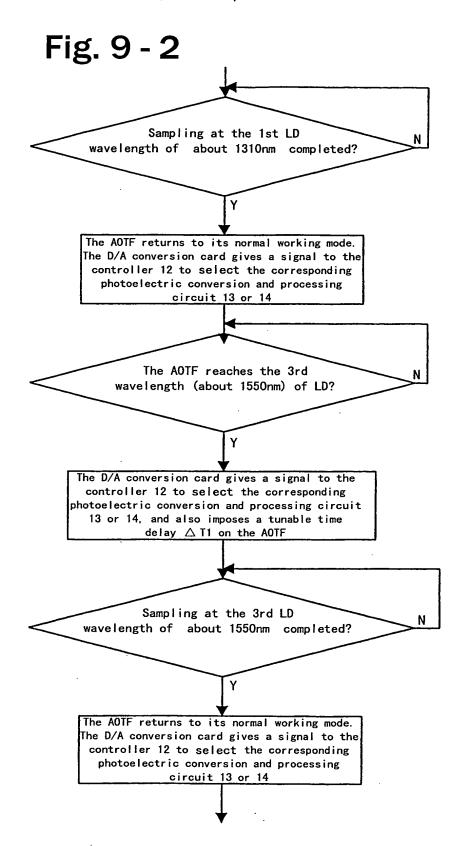
Fig. 9 - 1





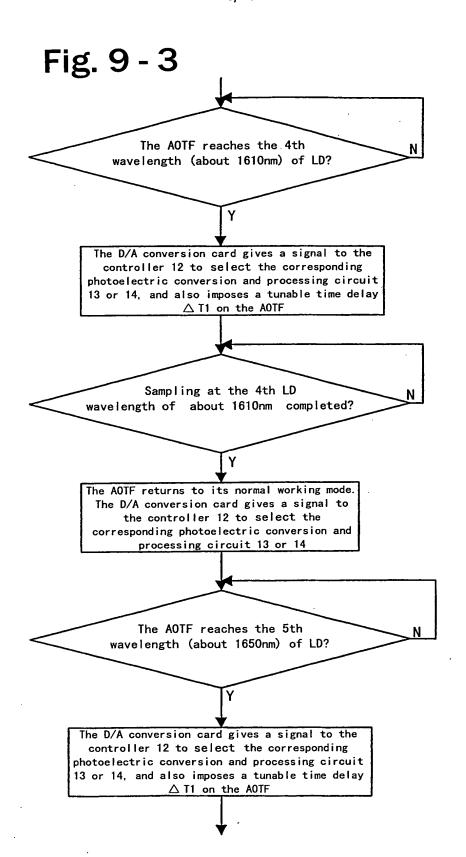


Fig. 9 - 4

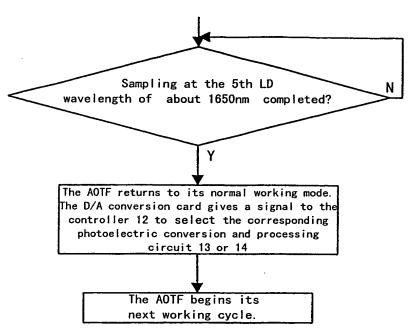
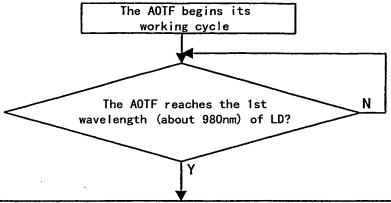
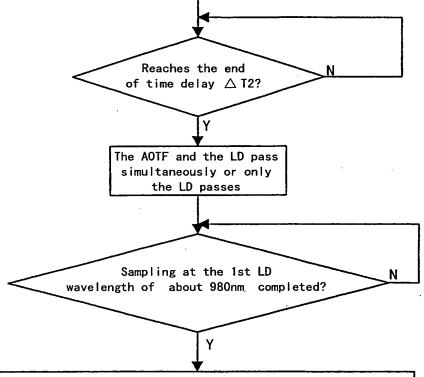


Fig. 10 - 1



The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn on the LD980 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select corresponding photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14, and also imposes a tunable time delay △ T2 on the AOTF



The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn off LD980 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select corresponding photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14, also imposes a tunable time delay  $\triangle$  T3 on AOTF

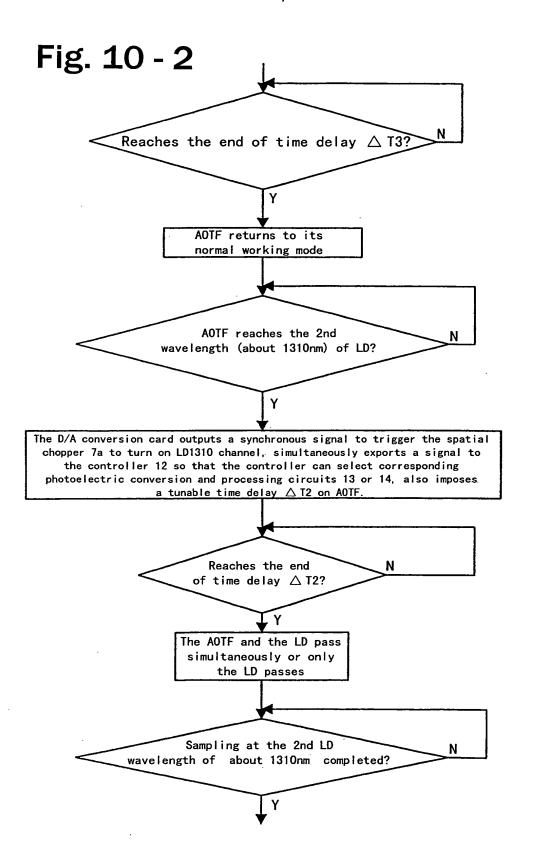
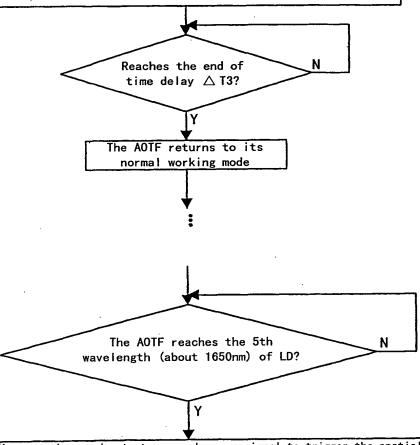


Fig. 10 - 3

The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn off the LD1310 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select corresponding photoelectric conversion and processing ircuits 13 or 14, and also imposes a tunable time delay  $\triangle$  T3 on the AOTF



The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn on the LD1650 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select corresponding photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14, and also imposes a tunable time delay  $\triangle$  T2 on AOTF.

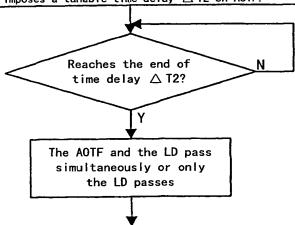
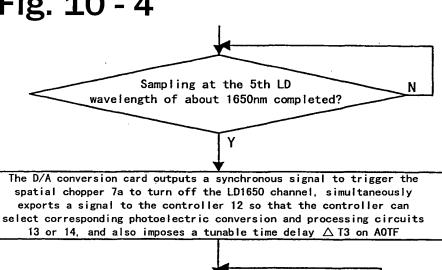
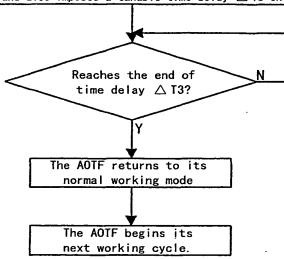


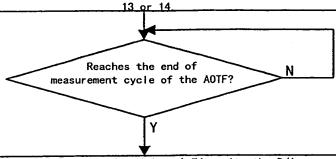
Fig. 10 - 4



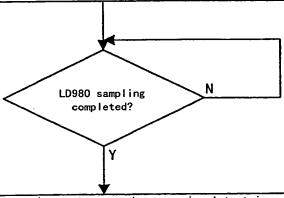


## Fig. 11 - 1

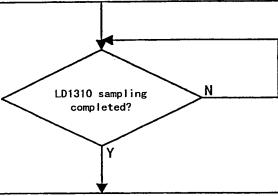
The AOIF begins its working cycle. The D/A conversion card outputs a signal to trigger the controller 12 to select and control the photoelectric conversion and processing circuit



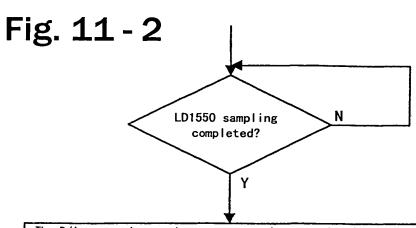
Turn off the AOTF or impose a time delay △ T4 on it; the D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn on the LD980nm channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select and control the photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14.



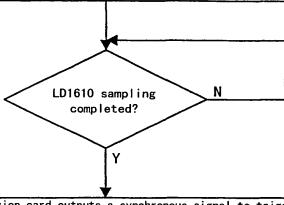
The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn off the LD980nm channel and then turn on the LD1310 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select and control the photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14.



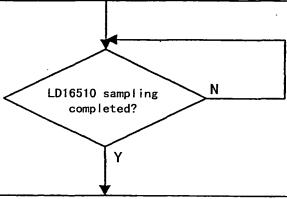
The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn off the LD1310nm channel and then turn on the LD1550 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select and control the photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14.



The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn off the LD1550nm channel and then turn on the LD1610 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select and control the photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14.



The D/A conversion card outputs a synchronous signal to trigger the spatial chopper 7a to turn off the LD1610nm channel and then turn on the LD1650 channel, simultaneously exports a signal to the controller 12 so that the controller can select and control the photoelectric conversion and processing circuits 13 or 14.



The AOTF begins its next working cycle. The D/A conversion card outputs a signal to trigger the controller 12 to select and control the photoelectric conversion and processing circuit 13 or 14.